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tris subtiliter punctulatis, macula rotundata ante medium utrinque ornatis, pectoris segmentique abdominis primi lateribus rufis; pedibus rufis, tarsis omnibus, tibiis posterioribus, femorumque postecorum margine nigris. Long. ·23.

One specimen found in Texas by Dr. Kinnerly. Of the same size and form as E. tripustulatus.

BRACHIACANTHA Muls.

B. quadrillum, ovalis valde convexa, nigra nitida, dense punctulata, thorace macula magna laterali rotundata elytris, altera subreniformi subapicali flavo-rufis ornatis; antennis palpis pedibusque flavo-rufis, femoribus infuscatis. Long. ·2.

New Braunfels, Texas, Mr. Lindheimer. More regularly oval than B. dentipes; it differs from that species by the black head, and by the anterior spots of the elytra being wanting.

HYPERASPIS Redt.

H. cincta, rotundato-ovalis, nigra nitida, capite thoraceque subtiliter punctatis, illo flavo, hoc margine laterali apicalique tenui flavis, elytris minus dense punctatis, margine lato flavo-rufo pone humeros emarginato, postice ambiente, sed suturam haud attingente ad apicem obtuse rotundato, margine laterali pone medium anguste nigro. Long. ·10.

Santa Isabel, California, one specimen. A very pretty and distinct species: the yellow margin of the elytra occupies about one fourth of the surface; internally it is suddenly and deeply emarginate behind the humerous; it follows the contour of the sides almost to the suture, where it is obtusely rounded; the extreme margin from the middle to the tip is black.

April 6th.

Vice President LEA in the Chair.

Fifty-one members present.

Dr. Leidy called the attention of the members to some fossil remains on the table just received from Dr. Hayden. They are part of the Niobrara collection, and apparently indicate two additional species of the ancient Camel (*Procamelus*). One of the species is founded on the greater portion of one side of the lower jaw containing most of the molar teeth. Six molars form a closed row, of which the back four have about the same size and form as in the recent Camel. The second premolar is like the third one, and the first of the closed series has a laterally compressed conical crown with trenchant borders. The caniniform premolar has almost the same size, form and relative position as in the recent Camel; and in the fossil, in a corresponding position, there is an equally large socket, as in the latter, for a true canine. The jaw is shorter but deeper than in the Camel, and it appears to indicate that the species to which it belongs was about the size of the latter animal. The length of position occupied by the closed row of six molars is six and a quarter inches; the depth of the jaw below the middle of the last molar is two and a half inches, and below the first molar one and three-quarter inches. For this species the name of PROCAMELUS ROBUSTUS is proposed.

The second additional species of this genus is indicated by several small fragments of an upper jaw with molar teeth, of an animal about the size of the Lama. The three premolars of the closed row occupy a position of fifteen lines in extent. For the species the name of PROCAMELUS GRACILIS is proposed.

Dr. Leidy added that he took the present opportunity to point out the admirable quality of bees-wax as a means of mending fractured fossils, and of increasing their strength when friable. If a fossil bone or shell have become quite brittle by the loss of its animal matter, and is dipped in melted wax and allowed to cool, it becomes nearly as hard as the specimen was in its original condition. For mending, it had the advantage over most cements that no time was lost in allowing certain parts to dry, which had been united, before others could be added.

Dr. Hays announced the death of Prof. John K. Mitchell, M. D., late a member of the Academy.

April 13th.

Mr. JEANES in the Chair.

Fifty-one members present.

A letter was read from Henry Hartshorne, M. D., Recorder of the Biological Department of the Academy, announcing its organization, and the selection of the first and third Mondays of each month as the time of meeting.

Dr. Leidy called the attention of the members to a drawing of a curious worm, which he said was obtained from the Schuylkill river, and was interesting from its being more nearly allied to marine forms than any other known fresh water species. It lives in tubes of mud; and is about a line in length. The body is divided into twelve annuli, including the head, which is cup-shaped, has two eyes, and supports on each side a process provided with seventeen cylindrical ciliated arms. The rings, except the head, are provided with four rows of bristles and two rows of podal hooks. The bristles are from four to six in a bunch; those anteriorly having a falcate extremity, and those posteriorly being whip-like. The anterior hooks are in series of five; and have a long handle with a lancet-like extremity. The posterior hooks are from fifteen to twenty in a series, and have a long handle with the extremity expanded and serrated on one side. It appears to be most nearly allied to the marine genus *Fabricia.* He proposed for it the name *Manayunkia speciosa,* from the Indian name of the river in which it was first discovered.

April 20th.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Thirty-six members present.

The following papers were presented for publication in the Proceedings:

Prodromus Descriptionis Animalium evertebratorum, &c., observavit et descripsit W. Stimpson, Pars. V. Crustacea Ocypodoidea.

Contributions to Helminthology, by Joseph Leidy, M. D.

And were referred to Committees.

Mr. Lea remarked that when, a few evenings since, Dr. Leidy made some observations on a few fossil Saurian and Batrachian bones, from the Red Sandstone of Gwynedd, 20 miles north of Philadelphia, and which were collected and presented by him and some other members, some observations were made by Mr. Lea on the epoch of that mass of red and gray sandstone rocks and blackslates. This formation is now assuming greater importance, and the interest in it has recently much increased by discoveries made by Major Hawn in Kansas Territory; descriptions of the fossil species, chiefly Mollusca, have been made by Messrs. Meek and Hayden and Prof. Swallow. No bones or foot prints have been observed by Major Hawn, but all the specimens of *Mollusca,* &c., indicate without any doubt their belonging to some portion of the *Permian Formation.*